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ABSTRACT

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1974-75 Annual Report is issued to inform the Governor, State Legislature, and tribal governments of the proceedings, transactions, findings, and recommendations made by the commission. Included are: (1) a list of commission members, (2) a map showing the Indian reservations in Arizona, (3) a table listing population and acreage, (4) a list of commission meetings held in 1974-75, (5) a brief summary of projects completed, (6) a publications list, (7) a commission "highlights" report, and (8) a budget report. Also included is a brief profile of the Colorado River Indian tribes (Mohaves, Hopis, Chemehuevis, and Navajos), which outlines their history and origin; size and location; tribal government; employment and economic development projects (agricultural, recreational--tourism, etc); local, State, and federally funded education, health, and welfare projects; and other tribal activities. The appendices include four resolutions; "Endorsement of Indian Counseling Comprehensive Study"; "Supporting Indian-Tribal Council"; "Recommending That Dr. George E. Bock Be Appointed Director of the Arizona Department of Health Services"; and "Recommending the Approval of BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) Project N-15(7) 1 (The Leupp Bridge Across the Little Colorado River)". A brief summary concludes the document. (AH)

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1974-75 Annual Report

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Arizona Commission Of Indian Affairs

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The Honorable Raul Castro
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol Complex
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Governor Castro:

It is with pleasure that I submit to you the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs 1974-1975 Annual Report. This report is responsive to the provisions of Article 4, Title 41-542 of the Arizona revised statutes.

This Annual Report is designed to guide the Governor, State Legislature and local Tribal Governments of the proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations made by the commission.

This Commission will endeavor to increase its efforts to serve the Indian Tribes by actively soliciting their input, there by, strengthening the commissions operation.

The key to strengthening our operation lies in the unity of the commission members and stronger support by the Governor and his Staff. Without cooperative effort, little in the way of accomplishments will be made.

In behalf of the Commission and Staff we want to express our appreciation and personal gratitude to you and your Staff for your involvement with us.

Sincerely,

Alvin Dashee,
Chairman

AD:CMP/dd
August 25, 1975

F O R E W O R D

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs was established by the Arizona Legislature in 1953 and is operative under Arizona Revised Statutes Article 4, Titles 41-541 and 41-542 as amended July 15, 1964 and April 17, 1974.

A very important area of our responsibility has been to improve communications, understanding and working relationships between all concerned and we have diligently been working to this extent. In building better understanding and communications, the Commission has sponsored, very successfully, two Indian Town Hall type conferences on the controversial subjects of Indian Water Rights and Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relations with Arizona Indian Tribes. Such conferences are sponsored on an annual basis (subjects chosen by the tribal leaders). We also work very closely with the State Coliseum and tribal leaders in developing the Indians' image at the Arizona State Fair - Indian Village. These areas of responsibility have been progressing at a very satisfactory rate.

The Commission, in an attempt to be more responsive to the tribes and to yield tangible results, has taken steps to implement the following areas as soon as possible: 1) Monitoring of State Legislation; 2) Publication of a Directory of Services/Programs to the Tribes of Arizona; and 3) Project packaging.

Future Annual Reports will concentrate on the tribes input as to their social and economic needs; their goals and objectives for fulfilling these needs; their priorities needed to increase their economic potential; and the Commission providing opportunities for gaining their social and economic "self-sufficiency."

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COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

INDIAN MEMBERS

ALVIN DASHEE (Chairman)----------HOPI

WILBUR R. ATCITTY (Vice-Chairman)----------NAVAJO

ANTHONY DRENNAN, SR.----------MOHAVE

LANCE GREY----------PIMA

MICHAEL RIOS----------PAPAGO

RONNIE LUPE----------WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE

PATRICIA MCGEE----------PRESCOTT YAVAPAI-APACHE

NON-INDIAN MEMBERS AT LARGE

PATRICIA FABRITZ----------PHOENIX

LESTER RUFFNER----------PRESCOTT

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

RAUL CASTRO----------GOVERNOR

BRUCE BABBITT----------ATTORNEY GENERAL

CAROLYN WARNER----------SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

SUZANNE DANDOY----(ACTING) DIRECTOR, STATE DEPT. OF HEALTH SERVICES

OFFICE STAFF

CLINTON M. PATTEA----------EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

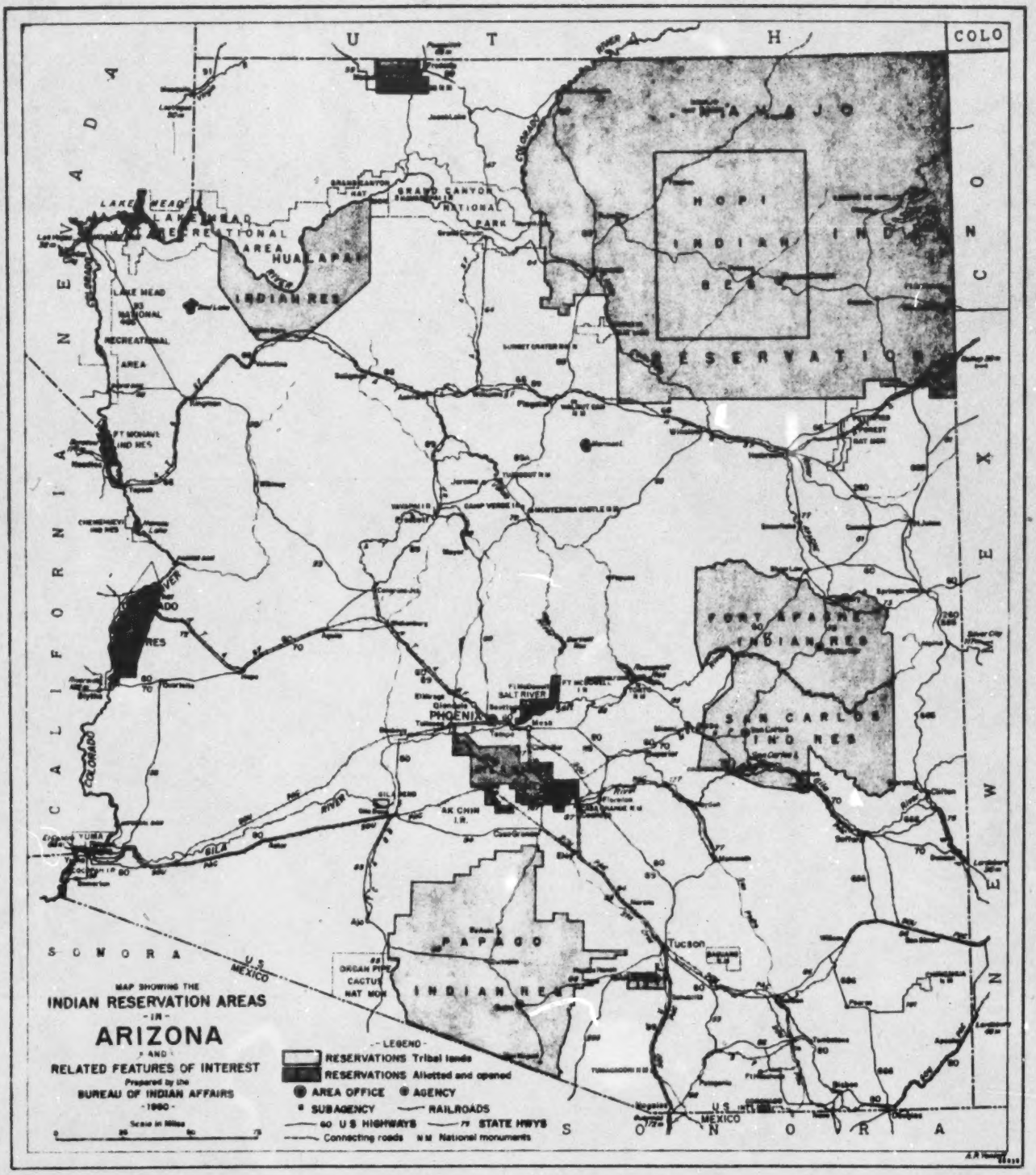
TONY MACHUKAY----------FIELD COORDINATOR

DIANE C. DANKERL----------ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

PAMELA ANDERSON----------SECRETARY

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1645 W. Jefferson - Phoenix, Arizona
(85007)

Telephone: 271-3123


U T A H
COLO
NEVADA
CALIFORNIA
NEW MEXICO
SONORA MEXICO
LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATIONAL AREA
HUALAPAI INDIAN RES
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
NAVAJO
HOPI INDIAN RES
RESERVATION
FORT APACHE INDIAN RES
SAN CARLOS IND RES
SALT RIVER
PHOENIX
AK CHIN I.R.
PAPAGO INDIAN RES
Tucson
YUMA
COLORADO
GILA
MAP SHOWING THE
INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS
-IN-
ARIZONA
-AND-
RELATED FEATURES OF INTEREST
Prepared by the
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
-1960-
-- LEGEND -
RESERVATIONS Tribal lands
RESERVATIONS Allotted and opened
AREA OFFICE
AGENCY
SUBAGENCY
RAILROADS
60 U S HIGHWAYS
77 STATE HWYS
Connecting roads
N M National monuments

POPULATION AND ACREAGE OF ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION	CLASSIFICATION	POPULATION	ACREAGE
AK-CHIN	Papago	280	21,840
CAMP VERDE	Yavapai-Apache	425	640
COCOPAH	Cocopah	370	1,411
COLORADO RIVER	Mohave-Chemehuevi	1,767	268,691
FORT APACHE	Apache	7,500	1,664,972
FORT MCDOWELL	Mohave-Apache	346	24,680
GILA RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	8,355	371,933
HAVASUPAI	Havasupai	396	188,077
HOPI	Hopi	6,865	2,472,254
HUALAPAI	Hualapai	797	993,173
KAIBAB-PAIUTE	Paiute	161	120,413
NAVAJO	Navajo	145,403	8,969,248
PAPAGO	Papago	*14,536	2,855,874
PAYSON	Tonto Apache	64	85
SALT RIVER	Pima-Maricopa	2,800	49,294
SAN CARLOS	Apache	5,815	1,827,421
YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT	Yavapai	78	1,409
		195,958	19,831,415

NOTE: The figures were supplied through the courtesy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and do not include the thousands of off-reservation members of tribes.

The Navajo population is for Arizona only.

*The Papago figure includes the Papagos living around Tucson.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

During this fiscal year, the Commission held a total of 3 regular meetings; 3 special meetings and 1 two-day conference.

(1974)

August 2	Special Commission Business Meeting.
August 21-22	Commission's Indian Town Hall Conference Topic: Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relations With Arizona Indian Tribes.
August 22	Special Commission Business Meeting.
December 19	Commission Business Meeting & Christmas Luncheon.

(1975)

March 7	Commission Special Business Meeting.
May 2	Commission Business Meeting.
June 27	Commission Business Meeting.

Other Meetings Attended:

The Executive Secretary and/or Field Coordinator represented the Commission at various Indian oriented meetings such as: Arizona Inter-Tribal Council; U. S. Public Health Service; National Indian Education; Council for Exceptional Children; Bi-Lingual and Bi-Cultural Education; State Rural Development Committee; Personnel Commission; Indian Development District of Arizona; Annual Health Conference; Title IV; Phoenix Chamber of Commerce; State Manpower Planning; Project HEED; BIA and Tribal Leaders Executive Seminar; Civil Rights; Justice Planning; Environmental Planning; Revenue Sharing; Legislative Hearings; Affirmative Action; National Indian Health Insurance; Indian Education Financing; Title XX; National Indian Housing; Legal Aid Advisory Board; County School District Reorganization Committees.

The Commission staff and Executive Secretary actively assisted the Arizona Environmental Planning Commission in scheduling tribal input into the development of the land use planning hearings.

The Commission cooperated with the Inter-Tribal Council and Arizona Affiliated Tribes in the planning and reporting of the Title XX hearings.

The Commission cooperated and developed a panel presentation for the Arizona State University - Indian Education Conference.

The Executive Secretary and Field Coordinator accepted numerous speaking engagements.

The Commission also assisted Inter-Tribal Council in developing a tribal leaders - legislators get acquainted informal luncheon.

PROJECTS COMPLETED

#1 Annual Report 1973-74.

#2 Indian Town Hall

Summary: The Commission sponsored the second Indian Town Hall. Topic for discussion was "Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relationships With Arizona Indian Tribes." Copies of the report are available upon request.

#3 Arizona State Fair - 1974

Summary: The Commission again worked with the tribal leaders and State Coliseum Director in developing the Indian Village. This year the Commission was in charge of the Indian Discount Admission Tickets, fry bread booths, entertainment, arts & crafts booths and tribal competitive booths.

#4 1975 Tribal Directory

Summary: The Directory is one of the Commission's most requested publication. It is our way of improving the Indian and non-Indian communications area. The Directory is the only publication of its kind.

#5 House Bill 2356

Summary: This bill was introduced to change the Commission's legislation whereby two urban Indians would be appointed. The Commission opposed the bill's passage. Bill died in committee.

#6 Indian Education Conference - Arizona State University

Summary: The Executive Secretary developed a panel presentation for the Annual Indian Education Conference on the topic of State Services to Indian Tribes.

#7 U. S. Commission on Civil Rights

Summary: The Commission supported the resolutions of Inter-Tribal Council and the San Carlos Apache Tribe as to the need for public hearings to be conducted by the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights and requested that a representative of U. S. Civil Rights be present during the scheduled hearings.

#8 Co-Sponsored Inter-Tribal Luncheon

Summary: The Commission assisted Inter-Tribal Council in developing an informal tribal leaders - legislators get acquainted luncheon.

#9 Indian Federal Legislative Digest #9

Summary: This publication is compiled on a bi-annual basis for the legislators, Indian leaders and others in an endeavor to keep them informed as to federal legislation pending or acted upon in Washington which affects the Indian people of Arizona.

#10 Indian Federal Legislative Digest #10

Summary: Same as above but up-dated.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED

(1974)

July 5	Commission's Meeting Minutes (6/14/74).
July 8	Senate Bill 1088 - Commission's Enabling Legislation.
July 12	Indian Town Hall Sovereignty Pre-conference materials and background reports.
July 25	Up-dated Tribal Leadership List.
August 14	1974-1975 Budget Information.
September 3	Indian Federal Legislative Digest #8.
September 11	Commission Special Meeting Minutes (8/22/75).
	State Fair Information to Tribal Leaders.
	1973-1974 Annual Report.

(1975)

January 22	Commission Business Meeting Minutes (12/19/75).
February	Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relationships with Arizona Indian Tribes Conference Report.
March 3	Up-dated Tribal Leadership List.
March 27	Indian Federal Legislative Digest #9.
April 4	Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs History sheet.
	Special Commission of Indian Affairs Business Meeting Minutes (3/7/75).
April 18	Commission's Progress Report and Financial Report.
May 2	Commission Meeting News Release.
	Up-dated Commission Membership List.
May 23	Indian Federal Legislative Digest #10.
June 5	Cover Letter and post cards up-dating Commission mailing list.

COMMISSION HIGHLIGHTS

The second annual Indian Town Hall conference was successfully held on the topic of: "Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relationships With Arizona's Indian Tribes."

The conference was held at Sunrise Park Hotel on the Ft. Apache Reservation. There were sixty-nine attending the two-day conference.

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The general feelings were, that the Sovereignty Conference brought about a greater understanding of the Indian and non-Indian autonomies.

Conference subjects are chosen by the tribal leaders.

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

Mrs. Patricia McGee from the Yavapai-Prescott Board and Mr. Alvin Dashee from the Hopi Tribe were appointed pursuant to Senate Bill 1088.

Mr. Wilbur R. Atcitty (Navajo), Mr. Ronnie Lupe (White Mountain Apache) and Mrs. Patricia Fabritz were also appointed to fill expired terms.

A special appreciation luncheon was hosted by the Valley National Bank to honor the outgoing members for their years of dedicated service to the Indian people and the Commission: Mrs. Leona Kakar (Ak-Chin), Mr. Daniel Peaches (Navajo) and Mr. William Smith (Phoenix).

With the passage of Senate Bill 1088, the Commission is composed of seven Indian members, two non-Indian members at large and four ex-officio members.

COOPERATION WITH THE ARIZONA STATE COLISEUM (INDIAN VILLAGE)

The Commission took a very active part in building the Indians' image and promoting Indian participation in the Indian Village at the Arizona State Fair.

Cash prizes, ribbons and trophies were awarded to the following tribes for their displays:

1st place	- Papago Reservation
2nd	- Ft. Apache Reservation
3rd	- Gila River Reservation
4th	- Salt River Reservation
5th	- Hualapai Reservation
6th	- Colorado River Reservation
7th	- San Carlos Reservation
8th place	- Fort McDowell Reservation

Entertainment for the Indian Village was scheduled through our office.

State discount admission tickets were again sold by the Commission to the tribal people. Results being:

$8,082.00	Adult tickets sold
663.75	Children " "
$8,745.75	

COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS

1. Relative to our preliminary survey findings indicating Indian counselling needs at various institutions of higher learning, the Commission took further action by drafting a resolution whereby a more comprehensive study can be carried out in this important area. (See Appendix #1)

2. The Commission took action offering our support to Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona in securing assistance and cooperation. (See Appendix #2).

3. The Commission recommended to the Governor that Dr. George E. Bock be appointed Director of the Arizona State Department of Health Services. (See Appendix #3)

4. The Commission recommended to the Governor the approval of B.I.A. Project N-15 (7) 1 (Leupp Bridge Across the Little Colorado River). (See Appendix #4)

COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

The Executive Secretary is a member of the Advisory Committee for Minority Programming - KAET Channel 8 TV. This Committee recommends the type of minority educational programming that would be beneficial viewing.

The Executive Secretary is also a member of the Affirmative Action Ad Hoc Committee. This Committee meets on a regular basis and discusses ways and means of encouraging minority recruitment and hiring within state government. Recommendations will be forthcoming.

We actively assisted the Arizona Environmental Planning Commission in scheduling tribal input into the development of the land use planning hearings.

We assisted the Arizona Inter-Tribal Council and the Arizona Affiliated Tribes in the planning and recording of the Title XX hearings.

The Executive Secretary cooperated by developing and participating in a panel presentation for the Arizona State University - Indian Education Conference.

The Commission also helped Inter-Tribal Council in developing a tribal leaders - legislators get-acquainted informal luncheon meeting.

PUBLICATIONS

1975 Tribal Directory: This publication is used by everyone involved in the area of Indian affairs; it has been referred to as the "Bible".

Indian Federal Legislative Digest #9 and #10: These reports are but one way the Commission endeavors to keep those interested in Indian legislation informed as to the progress of bills pending and acted upon in Washington.

The Annual Report: This publication is an overview of the Commission's activities during the fiscal year. The report now contains a special feature called Reservation Profile which is a synopsis of a particular reservation.

Sovereignty and Inter-Governmental Relationships With Arizona's Indian Tribes: This Conference Report was printed and distributed following the Indian Town Hall.

Copies of the above publications are available upon request.

FINANCIAL REPORT

1974 - 1975

		TOTAL EXPENDITURES		TOTAL REVERTING	TOTAL APPROPRIATION
7110	PERSONAL SERVICES	$50,167.36		$2,032.64	$52,200.00
7150	EMPLOYEE RELATED EXPENDITURES (FICA, WORKMENS COMP, INS.)	6,395.00		305.00	6,700.00
7200	OTHER OPERATING EXPENDITURES				
	7272.0 Maintenance & Repairs	192.96)			
	7280.0 Office Supplies	886.00)			
	7334.0 Stamps	847.25)			
	7335.0 Telephone & Telegraph	1,643.82)	$9,288		
	7360.0 Subscription & Organ. Dues	51.25)		411.96	9,700.00
	7250.0 Office Rental	4,247.00)			
	7331.0 Printing: Directory	600.00)			
	Copy Center, Misc.	370.00)			
	Mimeographing	450.00)			
7220	TRAVEL - STATE				
	7221.0 Mileage (Own Car)	2,793.75)			
	7222.0 Meals & Lodging	3,138.79)	$7,167	4,033.27	11,200.00
	7224.0 Vehicle Expenses	1,234.26)			
7230	TRAVEL - OUT OF STATE	-0-		800.00	800.00
7430	CAPITAL OUTLAY - EQUIPMENT	-0-		-0-	-0-
	TOTALS	$73,016.83		$7,583.23	$80,600.00

The Governor and Legislative Leaders requested that all state agencies revert at least 5% of their appropriation to the general fund due to the economic circumstances.

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SPECIAL FEATURE - PROFILE OF:

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES

INTRODUCTION:

The Colorado River Indian Reservation was established by Executive Order on March 3, 1865, but later amended by a series of Executive Orders to redefine the reservation boundary lines. Presently, the reservation consists of about 90 miles of shoreline on each side of the Colorado River. The fact that the Colorado River runs through the reservation and has been a centuries-old resource for Indians is perhaps the reason why the present tribal economy continues to be based primarily on farming.

AGRICULTURE:

Lying in a desert basin which once was covered largely by cactus, mesquite, chapparel, and arrowweed growth, the reservation of 268,691 acres now offers rich, river bottom soils capable of producing some of the best harvest yields per acre in the United States with enough water guaranteed by Supreme Court decree to irrigate 135,000 acres of land (Arizona v. Calif.). Some of the crops produced on these valley soils are: alfalfa, lettuce, cantaloupes, barley, wheat, cotton, safflower, etc.

Currently the tribes have a proposal for developing an added 10,800 acres of native lands for farming purposes. According to a recent report, there are "204 leaseholders with acreage ranging from less than 100 to over 6,000 for a total producing area of 67,000 acres." Future crop production levels on tribal farm lands can be expected to increase -- facilitated by a major packing firm -- as sufficient water at comparatively low rates is diverted from the river and transported through a modern irrigation system.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

Many other economic projects directed towards tribal self-sufficiency have been planned and are either in the feasibility studies stage, or have been started and are operating as projected -- in some cases, beyond expectations. As examples: the much-heralded Blue Water Marina now operating in the black for the past few years; a fast-growing utilities and power authority with a budget estimated in 1973 at $805,021 including construction costs of approximately $600,000 and add-on funds of $300,000; a completely-staffed reservation museum and library containing over 25,000 volumes and unmatched by other Arizona tribes in terms of financial support and ownership by the Tribe; a 140-acre industrial park ideally located to suit the transportation needs of potential customers; a low-rent housing complex for senior citizens funded through H.U.D.

OUTDOOR RECREATION AND SPORTS:

In the area of outdoor recreation and sports, the tribal administration is continuously seeking improvements in the tourism trade wherever they can. In pursuing this course, recreational development and residential leases are made available. For instance,

several months ago, the Colorado River Tribes signed a multi-million dollar lease for a term of 65 years with a West Coast contractor to construct 288 units of condominiums above the Blue Water Marina Park. The target of all the housing accommodations, is the tourist sector: water sports and recreational enthusiasts who on weekends and holidays, jam the Colorado River beaches and camping facilities in ever-increasing numbers. Some of the recreational activities being planned and promoted for visitors to the Parker area are: swimming, water-skiing, boating, boat-racing, hunting, fishing, golf and tennis.

Airline services are now being provided by the Colorado River Indian Tribes with the recent purchase of three aircrafts capable of not only providing passenger service on scheduled flights between Parker and Phoenix, but also fitted for transporting cargo between Phoenix and Las Vegas.

MOHAVES:

The origin and history of the Colorado River Indian Tribes cannot be depicted adequately unless some practical observations are first portrayed in their proper perspective regarding the present-day membership and a brief description of the original natives of the reservation.

Written history asserts that the Mohave people were the first inhabitants of the lands lying along the Colorado River in the Parker area long before Juan de Onate, Spanish explorer, had made contact with the Mohaves, and centuries before the native lands were declared a reservation by President Lincoln in 1865.

Classified as Yuman by their language stock, the Mohave Indians resided in large areas along the Colorado River and upon arrival of the Spanish explorers, were known to have extended their trade with California Indians to the West Coast.

Traditionally, the Mohaves subsisted on foods largely produced through small scale farming methods; at other times they gathered wild vegetables supplemented by fish and wild game. One of the methods used to produce crops of corn, melons and pumpkins -- later beans, cantaloupes, and wheat -- was through seasonal use of flood waters. When floods did not occur, "beans" gathered from mesquite trees were prepared in a variety of ways to sustain the tribal people.

Not far from tribal headquarters is "AVIKWAME," a mountain located northwest of the Mohave Valley. It is a legendary, reverned mountain which stands alone in height in the Newberry Mountain Range; it has traiditionally been thought of as the original place where Mohave existence began, and where departed spirits of the Mohave are destined to go -- a reminder perhaps, that the Mohave spirit will always exist as long as "AVIKWAME" is there.

THE CHEMEHUEVIS:

In later years of the Tribes' history, there would be a group of Southern Paiutes known to Mohave Indians as Chemehuevis who would be the first of three tribes to be accepted as members, and resettled from their own native lands to the present Colorado River Indian Reservation during the period of 1913 to 1930. Classified by anthropologists as a tribal segment of the Southern Paiute Indians, the Chemehuevi language is identified as Shoshonean and is closely associated with the language of the Las Vegas Band of Southern Paiutes. In traditional Indian arts and crafts, the basketry of the Chemehuevi is considered among the finest in the Southwest. The final relocation of the Chemehuevis at-large began with the construction of Parker Dam and the subsequent flooding of irrigable lands then occupied by remnants of the Chemehuevi Tribe. Apparently, there was no other choice for the Chemehuevi but to move elsewhere.

THE HOPIS:

Among the late-comers into the fertile river-bottom lands of the Colorado River was a group of 16 Hopi families who were relocated after the second World War on September 1, 1945 through an enabling tribal resolution (R-30a-44), dated March 25, 1944, and a BIA sponsored relocation program. Upon their arrival, the small Hopi group was assigned 40 acres of land per family for farming purposes. Later, members of this Hopi group and the first Navajo arrivals, would be declared members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes under an amended tribal constitution, but only after the tribal council had rescinded Ordinance 5 pertaining to resettlement regulations, by a referendum vote in January, 1952.

THE NAVAJOS:

Another tribal group which was included in the BIA's "colonizing" project which offered to resettle Indians of other tribes to a land area developed by the War Relocation Authority on the CRIT Reservation, was a small segment of the Navajo Tribe. Each Navajo family which had been increased to seven by 1948, was also offered credit and farm lands along with a 50'x100' building plot. Eventually, the relocated Navajos were also adopted as members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes.

INTER-TRIBAL CO-EXISTENCE:

How these four distinct tribal groups co-exist as partners on a mutually-preserved land base is in itself, an achievement yet to be fully understood and appreciated. Good indicators of this integration factor are the number, types, sizes, etc. of human resource development programs now taking place on the reservation.

N.A.P.A.:

Perhaps, the largest on-going project on the Colorado River Reservation is the H.E.W.-sponsored Native American Program in Action (NAPA) which in turn has responsibility for coordinating and supplementing such projects as Alcoholism Prevention and Education, Credit Union activities, Emergency Food and Medical Service (EFMS), Senior Citizens Program, Headstart Operations, and the WIC and BINA projects.

The present operating budget of NAPA is $82,000 which includes 15% of in-kind contributions advanced by the tribal council.

ALCOHOLISM PROGRAM:

Under the auspicies of NAPA, Alcoholism Program staff reported that during the calendar year ended 1974, program clients had increased 28%. Services provided by alcoholism staff in utilizing a halfway house and in cooperation with other programs were: detoxification, health care, counselling, group therapy, lectures using audio-visual aids, employment referrals, and assistance with courts and with families of alcoholism program participants.

Associated with this project is an ambitious youth activity which involves the development of film strips and sound effects intended to present problems related to the abuse of alcohol and drugs.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM:

Another program which promises to supplement and strengthen the alcoholism prevention process, is a newly-created Mental Health Program which offers indepth counselling in the areas of: general psychotherapy, marital conflicts, psychiatric treatment, alcohol related employment problems, medical diagnosis on a limited basis, and referrals from other tribal agencies. This particular project is under the direction of a Mental Health Specialist recently hired under contract by the Tribe with the Indian Health Service. Current plans call for the hiring of a mental health technician to assist in carrying out program goals and objectives.

EFMS:

One of the most pressing needs which has been felt by a substantial number of eligible residents of Northern Yuma County, has been for assistance in participating in the Food Stamp Program. Fortunately, through a Food Stamp Plan developed through tribal initiative, such assistance has become available not only for eligible members of the Colorado River Tribes, but also for non-Indians as far north as Parker Dam and for those residing in immediate areas too far otherwise from Yuma County offices. The EFMS (Emergency Food and Medical Supply) Program has experienced excellent response mainly from participants themselves on the supportive services being provided such as in notifying constituents about their eligibility, in transporting indigent applicants with an EFMS van, and in assisting participants with the process of certification for the Food Stamp Program.

TRIBAL CREDIT UNION:

Another tribal venture which began in 1967 under OEO and which is still considered to be under the NAPA umbrella, is the Tribe's credit union -- an enterprise which has its own bylaws, policies and Board of Directors, but which functions with three staff members employed under the NAPA Program. It is anticipated that in keeping with its original objectives, the total operation of the credit union will be taken over by its membership when the credit union becomes self-sufficient financially.

W.I.C.:

Underprivileged women, infants and children have not been left out of the Tribe's growth total; "nourishment" has been planned and provided for them by program developers through a federal-funded project called "W.I.C." Through this program which is aimed primarily at providing proper nutritional care, low income, pregnant women and infant children up to two years of age, are rendered services by a NAPA-sponsored staff member in assisting eligible members to obtain needed food vouchers.

HEADSTART OPERATIONS:

One of the most popular programs on the Colorado River Reservation is the Headstart Program which now serves 125 children who have been determined by federal criteria to be in the poverty level. Of the total number in the program, 10% are included as being handicapped and as such, special federal funds are being received for that purpose. Intangible benefits are expected since children will be exposed to members of other races, other foods, and other languages. The overall objectives are two: namely, to prepare a child to enter a regular school system, and to expose parents to the things which their children experience.

SENIOR CITIZENS PROJECT:

Also under NAPA administration is a Senior Citizens activity involving participants who are seriously concerned about preventing isolation among their number and in obtaining proper meals needed for certain nutritional values. Although cultural gaps exist among the older Mohave, Chemehuevi, Navajo and Hopi members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes, one of the goals of the elderly groups is to overcome this culture barrier by promoting cooperation and by encouraging fellowship among themselves. In preventing isolation, many activities take place each month without unnecessary costs to the agencies involved.

BINA:

However, the hottest reservation program going now under NAPA-sponsorship is BINA; a name synonymous with enthusiasm, youth and persistence -- at least as far as the younger elements of the reservation are concerned. Funded by the Office of Education under Title IV for $40,000 the FM radio project is also supported with $75,000 worth of NAPA equipment, $2,000 granted by the Tribal Council for renovation and maintenance purposes, and additional support through a federal manpower program -- besides the initial "seed money" contributed by the Save The Children Federation in order to get the project started.

Although the Indian-oriented low-power transmitting station has been operating in an old jailhouse with make shift antenna and furnishings, nevertheless broadcasts are carried out each weekday with brand new turntables, consoles, and a studio/remote control center. Community response has been more complimentary than negative; local businessmen have shown keen interest in the likelihood of BINA providing increased advertising services for the Parker area. Several plans are in the immediate offing, but practically all are contingent upon the granting of an FCC license to BINA (Broadcasting Information to Native Americans).

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MANPOWER:

Although many of the activities taking place on the reservation presents a healthy employment situation on the contrary, the actual employment picture within the Colorado River Indian Community is far from stable. It is doubtful that the unemployment rate for the Colorado River Indian Tribes has improved significantly since March 1973, when the BIA reported that although there was an available labor force of 542 out of a total population of 1,550, only 291 members of the tribes had permanent jobs. This is substantiated in a statement made last year to a federal funding agency as follows: "...as of now the unemployment rate is at an all time high..." In response to this serious situation a CETA Manpower Program has been developed and is taking up much of the local economic slack by providing jobs for the unemployed.

EDUCATIONAL CONCERNS:

Not unlike the educational problems often misinterpreted and associated with Indian students of other reservations, it was found through research data obtained, that members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes also have their share of educational handicaps and related difficulties. For instance, while Indian students attending Parker High School made up about one-fourth of the school's enrollment some two years ago, more than 40% of the total failing grades were attributed to Indian students. This problem was compounded by the fact that on a proportional basis, Indian students had a far greater number of absenteeism. Furthermore, it was found that the general attitude of Indian students and their parents and tribal leaders towards the educational system was a relatively indifferent one.

REHABILITATION CENTER:

However, with the hiring of a Rehabilitation Director in March, 1974, the CRIT Indian education scene began to change. A Coordinator for Indian students was added to supplement the regular counselling program at Parker High School. After considerable discussions with students, parents, school representatives and tribal leaders, a plan of action was initiated which would be the basis for carrying out educational goals and objectives as conceived by community participants. Since then, several projects have been initiated including a grant to find out the extent of the need for higher educational and vocational training programs on the Colorado River Reservation. Another educational project in the making is an extensive counselling program funded under Title IV of the Indian Education Act. A third activity under way at this time is a career orientation research program which involves pre-and post-testing and field trips. What has been the result of this overall endeavor in responding to the community needs? The answer is best illustrated in a guidance-counselling report dated January 1, 1975 which reveals that there had been dramatic reductions of Indian youth drop-outs and significant decreases in truancy and absenteeism rates.

VALLEY SCHOOL GROUP HOME:

Also as a result of this community concern, a Valley School Group Home has been established under Title IV of the Office of Education. The primary purpose of the school is "...to provide

intensive counselling services for those Indian youth experiencing difficulty in the home, school and community environment..." Thus far, seven Indian youths have participated in the custodial-type youth home which has been shown to be more successful than had been anticipated. One report submitted in January, 1975 stated that among residents of the School Group Home, truancy and/or absenteeism had been reduced 80%, while academic achievement had improved and a definite reduction in adjustment problems had occurred

PROBATION PROGRAM:

Other areas of concern undertaken by the eleven staff members of the Rehabilitation Center include a probation program which has provided counselling and other follow-up services for at least 90 juveniles and adults assigned by the Federal Magistrate, through the tribal court system and at the direction of the Yuma County Juvenile Court. Presently, under this program, two probation officers are employed, one of whom has been granted a special police commission.

TRIBAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY:

Another project which was initiated only recently with the assistance of the Rehabilitation Director, is a tribal-sponsored construction company which includes participants of the various rehabilitation programs, financial help by the Colorado River Tribes, and in-direct cooperation of other tribal, federal, state and county agencies. The company has just completed a senior citizens facility complete with domestic water, sanitation and power systems. Expansion to involve off-reservation construction jobs is expected in the near future.

ADULT EDUCATION:

In responding to community interests, the Rehabilitation Department also cooperates with the BIA-funded Adult Education GED Program aimed at assisting adults in obtaining a GED certificate which is equivalent to a high school diploma. Tests and evaluations are made of those interested in the GED Program after which an individualized instruction program is set up for the participant.

EDUCATIONAL DATA:

Last year approximately 120 reservation Indian students, 15 through 18 years of age, were enrolled in the Public School system in Parker while a total of 32 Indian members of the Colorado River Indian Tribes were boarded at and attended federal schools. The latest school census also accounts for 18 males and 19 females of the Tribe who attended various colleges and universities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Numerous other tribal activities take place of course during the year. Recreation, sports and social events for CRIT youths for instance, is coordinated by a Community Development Director; the peak season for this department being in the summertime when school-age children are out of school. The local IRATABA Society, in pursuing certain cultural, charitable, and educational endeavors, is very active in community affairs, and sponsors the annual Indian Day Celebration in cooperation with "outside" groups and committees. A local

Save The Children Federation Committee is working voluntarily to see that the purposes of individual sponsorship of needy children and improved development of the child's community is carried out to its fullest extent. Presently, the Committee is well on its way in plans to equip a playground near the BIA's Foster Home Project on the Colorado River Indian Reservation. Most activities are given wide coverage for the benefit of CRIT members in the SMOKE SIGNALS which is a tribal-publication, 700 copies of which are printed on a monthly basis and also distributed nationwide.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT:

The overall control of the Tribes' complex operations, however, is ultimately tied into standing and advisory committees and other sub-ordinate boards and authorities under the direction of a nine-member Tribal Council, which in turn must be capable of governing all of the tribe's affairs and in being responsible for overseeing each tribal department and activity. What this awesome mission and responsibility implies is that the Tribal Council in providing services to its members, must be able to deal with a delivery system quite similar to that maintained by a county or state government. Therein perhaps lies the basis for portraying a profile of the Colorado River Indian Tribes; namely, a simple statement which outlines the ability and extent to which the Tribes are able to make decisions on their own. Conclusive results on the CRIT reservation show that the tribal people through their elected representatives are doing just that.

(REFERENCES)

Various Tribal reports and pamphlets.

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(APPENDIX #1)

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, a sample survey of Indian counselling needs at various institutions of higher learning has been made by the Office of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs;

WHEREAS, preliminary findings indicate the need for more extensive inquiries in critical areas of Indian counselling and other related matters, at some of the state's colleges and universities, in order that the well-being of all Indian students may be advanced;

WHEREAS, the Commission of Indian Affairs sees the acute need to follow-up the needs assessment survey of Indian counselling, with more expertise and a more concentrated effort in documenting the findings and validating the requests of Indian counsellors throughout Arizona's colleges and universities;

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the Commission of Indian Affairs to continue specialized surveys in all areas of counselling and pertinent fields of inquiry for the benefit of Indian students enrolled in Arizona institutions of higher learning;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in cooperation with personnel of the Division of Indian Education of the Arizona Department of Education, the Executive Secretary is hereby instructed to initiate a comprehensive plan to undertake the surveys needed in all areas of Indian counselling including other areas related to the self-sufficiency of Indian students at the state's colleges and universities;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Executive Secretary is authorized by the Commission of Indian Affairs to solicit professional advice from the Commission's consultant list wherever needed, to request use of the resources required in conducting the surveys, and in general, to carry out all of the means necessary in order to fulfill the purposes of this resolution.

CERTIFICATION

This Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, where a quorum was present and was passed by a vote of 8 in favor and 0 opposed this 19th day of December, 1974.

Anthony Drennan Sr.

ANTHONY DRENNAN, SR. - Commission Chairman

(APPENDIX #2)

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, strong interest has been shown through informal exchanges of information indicating that the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona wishes to expand its utilization of the Commission of Indian Affairs' resources;

WHEREAS, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs has considered its relationship with respect to the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona and wishes to develop its role and to increase communications with the Inter-Tribal Council;

WHEREAS, the Commission at its regular session on December 19, 1974 has proposed that its Executive Secretary gather more information from officers of the Inter-Tribal Council in finding ways in which the Commission of Indian Affairs may be of help to the Arizona Inter-Tribal Council;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that in accord with its prescribed powers and duties, the Commission hereby seeks to secure mutual assistance and cooperation with the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that by offering its support through this act to representatives of the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona, one of the goals of the Commission of Indian Affairs is to promote the well-being of all Indian people throughout the State of Arizona.

CERTIFICATION

This Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, where a quorum was present and was passed by a vote of 8 in favor and 0 opposed this 19th day of December, 1974.

Anthony Drennan Sr.

ANTHONY DRENNAN, SR. - Commission Chairman

(APPENDIX 3)

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1645 W. Jefferson - Phoenix, Arizona
(85007)

R E S O L U T I O N

Recommending to the Governor that Dr. George E. Bock be Appointed Director of the Arizona Department of Health Services

WHEREAS:

1. There presently exists a vacancy in the post of Director, Arizona Department of Health Services; and

2. Dr. George E. Bock who has been a physician for over twenty-five years and a resident of the State of Arizona for over fifteen years has applied for that post; and

3. Dr. Bock served the Indian people with distinction for twelve years in the Public Health Service including seven years as Navajo Area Director, Indian Health Service; and

4. During his tenure with the Public Health Service, Dr. Bock has demonstrated his ability as both a physician and an administrator and also has demonstrated a keen understanding of the problems of Arizona's Native people; and

5. Since December 1974, Dr. Bock has served in the Phoenix Area Indian Health Service and has come to be known and respected by Native American people from throughout the Southwest; and

6. Dr. Bock is, by virtue of his training experience, attitude and ability, eminently qualified to serve all the people of Arizona as Director, Arizona Department of Health Services.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs for and on behalf of all the Native American people of Arizona recommends to the Governor that he appoint Dr. George E. Bock the next Director, Arizona Department of Health Services.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs at a duly called meeting at Phoenix, Arizona on June 27, 1975, at which a quorum was present when the Resolution was adopted and approved.

/s/ Alvin Dashee
ALVIN DASHEE, Chairman
ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(APPENDIX #4)

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
1645 W. Jefferson - Phoenix, Arizona
(85007)

R E S O L U T I O N

Recommending to the Governor the Approval of B.I.A. Project N-15 (7) 1
(The Leupp Bridge Across the Little Colorado River)

WHEREAS:

1. The present bridge at Leupp, Arizona, across the Little Colorado River is over 60 years old and has been declared unsafe for any but the smallest vehicles; and

2. Navajo School children are not permitted to ride in school buses across the bridge; and

3. This one lane bridge is dangerous to all traffic and all people who must use it; and

4. There is no alternative crossing of the Little Colorado River for many miles up and downstream from the Leupp crossing; and

5. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, at the request of the Navajo Nation, has proposed that the bridge be re-constructed and has submitted an application for such re-construction with the Arizona Department of Transportation; and

6. The re-construction of this bridge is in the interests not only of the Navajo and Hopi people, but all people who use the present outdated facility.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, for and on behalf of all of the Native American people, recommends to the Governor the immediate approval of B.I.A. Project N-15 (7) 1 (Leupp Bridge across the Little Colorado River) and further recommends that the Arizona Department of Transportation be directed to proceed with this project on a priority basis.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly considered by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs at a duly called meeting at Phoenix, Arizona on June 27, 1975, at which a quorum was present when the Resolution was adopted and approved.

/s/ Alvin Dashee
ALVIN DASHEE, Chairman
ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

S U M M A T I O N

In submitting this Annual Report, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs and the staff wishes to acknowledge the many individuals and elected officials in all levels of government for contributing their time to the progress and well-being of the Indian people of this State. Our special appreciation goes to the tribal leaders and council members of each reservation for their continued support.

The Commission realizes the complex difficulties in achieving social and economic progress on Indian reservations. To obtain, improve and understand these facts concerning their conditions, it was necessary for the Commission staff to travel approximately 20,000 miles to and from reservations in Arizona.

The Commission is grateful to the State Legislature for the backing and the financing of our office. We are hopeful that with the new legislation, the Commission can and will embark on programming that will enable it to be more responsive to the Indian citizens, state leaders and other in achieving significant goals and accomplishments; thus always keeping in mind that the Indian people should and must be involved in determining their own destiny, yet bearing in mind the needs and well-being of all citizens of this State.

Respectfully submitted,

ALVIN DASHEE - Chairman

Clinton M. Pattea

CLINTON M. PATTEA, Executive Secretary

CMP/dd